

GEOGRAPHY 200

CURRICULUM

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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GEOGRAPHY 20

Preamble

Geography 20 is an elective for students of Grades XI and XII. The complete course consisting of Physical and Human Geography may be taken for five credits; Human Geography alone, comprising Units III, IV, and V, may be taken for three credits.

The purpose of the course is to strengthen the teaching of the physical and social sciences in the senior high school.

Primary and Secondary References

Primary reference for Physical Geography, Units I and II:

WORLD GEOGRAPHY -- PHYSICAL by G. H. Dury (1959), published by Thomas Nelson and Sons, Ltd.

Primary reference for Human Geography, Unit III, IV, and V:

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY (Alberta Edition) by J. Wreford Watson (1961), published by Copp Clark Publishing Co., Ltd.

Secondary references for the various units:

ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY by Smythe and Brown, (1959), published by the Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited (useful for all units);

EARTH SCIENCE, Bk. 1 and 2, by Namowitz, Stone, and Bird, published by D. Van Nostrand Company (Canada) Ltd., (Units I and II);

A GUIDE TO GEOLOGY by David M. Baird, published by Queen's Printer Ottawa, (useful for Units I and II);

CANADIAN OXFORD SCHOOL ATLAS, Oxford University Press, Toronto;

A GEOGRAPHY OF MAN by Preston E. James, published by Ginn and Company.

Additional References

WORLD GEOGRAPHY TODAY by Saul Israel, Norma H. Roemer, and Loyal Durand Jr., published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc.;

THROUGH EUROPE AND ASIA by D. A. Clee and W. Hildebrand, published by Holt, Rinehart, and Winston of Canada Limited;

WORLD GEOGRAPHY -- HUMAN by Suggate, published by Nelson and Sons;

A COURSE IN WORLD GEOGRAPHY by Young and Lowry, published by Edward Arnold Limited;

WORLD GEOGRAPHY by E. J. S. Lay and G. Noyle, (small pamphlet, 128 pages) published by Macmillan and Company, Limited; (student reference, good exercises)

THE WINDS OF CHANCE by Hugh W. Peart and John Schaffter, published by the Ryerson Press;

THE WORLD'S NATIONS by Deasy, Griess, Miller and Case, published by Longmans, Green & Co. (a very voluminous book);
WORLD GEOGRAPHY by Bradley (many illustrations and popular with students) (more suitable for lower groups);
INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN GEOGRAPHY by Mooney, (Unit 5) published by London University Tutorial Press;
FUNDAMENTAL GEOGRAPHY - a series of 5 books by
Forsythe, D.M. -- Book I
Coulthard, E.M. -- Book II
Hadlow, Leonard -- Book III
Abbott, R.A. -- Book IV
Brooks and Coulthard -- Book V
Published by the University of London Press (Clarke, Irwin & Co.)
WORLD GEOGRAPHY by E. J. S. Lay, published by Macmillan Co., 1959;
THE STORY OF THE MOUNTAINS IN BANFF NATIONAL PARK by Helen R. Belyea, published in 1961, 50¢. (Along with the Guide to Geology published by the Queen's Printer, it will help to overcome the handicap existing because Dury's illustrations are so largely from the United Kingdom.)

Teachers' References

THE WORLD'S NATIONS by Deasy, Griess, Miller and Case, published by Longmans, Green & Co. (a very voluminous book);
INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY by Kendall, Glendenning & MacFadden, published by Harcourt, Brace & Co.;
GEOGRAPHY OF WORLD AFFAIRS by Cole, published by Longmans, Green & Co. - Penguin Series;
GEOGRAPHY OF MAN by Preston E. James, published by Ginn and Co.;
GEOGRAPHY OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION by Richard M. Highsmith Jr. and J. Granville Jensen, published by J. B. Lippincott Co.;
A REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF NORTH AMERICA by George S. Tomkins and Theo L. Hills, published by W. J. Gage Ltd.

General Objectives of the Course

- (1) To teach in a systematic way the basic facts concerning the physical elements that affect the lives of humans;
- (2) To show the chief ways in which man uses his physical environment;
- (3) To present the distribution of population over the earth, and to discuss the cultural and economic factors affecting such distribution;
- (4) To explain the variety that exists in the physical and human environment;
- (5) To give students a reasonable basis for interpreting and evaluating the changes which they observe taking place; and
- (6) To develop skills in map-reading and map-making.

The Scope of the Course

- UNIT I -- WEATHER AND CLIMATE
- UNIT II -- THE EARTH'S SURFACE
- UNIT III -- MAN'S REACTION TO CLIMATE
- UNIT IV -- MAN AND THE PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES
- UNIT V -- SETTLEMENT OF MAN

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Introduction

The Physical Geography part of the course deals with a study of the earth's surface and of weather and climate. The aim of the study is to give an understanding of the processes by which the surface of the earth came to be as it is in its varied zones, and of the part played by the factors of climate in the development. The underlying concepts in this study are those of change over the centuries and of repetition as exemplified in recurring seasonal cycles. In this development man has had little part. The processes were operating before he came on the scene, and he can do little to change them; however, they are the processes which made the physical environment suitable as a home for man. Man's reactions to his environment and his attempts to order and control it are his environment and his attempts to order and control it are the subjects of the second part of the course -- Human Geography.

Physical Geography deals with the earth as a planet; the elements, types, and effects of climate; and the earth's surface in its structure, formation, and erosion.

Primary and Secondary References

Primary: WORLD GEOGRAPHY -- PHYSICAL by G. H. Dury (1958), published by Thomas Nelson and Sons, Limited.

Secondary: ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY: Smythe and Brown, the Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., 70 Bond Street, Toronto 2.

EARTH SCIENCE, BOOKS I & II: Namowitz, Stone, and Bird; D. Van Nostrand and Co. (Canada) Ltd.

A GUIDE TO GEOLOGY: David M. Baird, published by the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

CANADIAN OXFORD SCHOOL ATLAS, Oxford University Press, Toronto.

UNIT I WEATHER AND CLIMATE

(Suggested time: 20% of the five-credit course)

Point of View

Climate refers to the general condition or state of the atmosphere. It is uniform or changeable, pleasant or disagreeable, according to the



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<http://archive.org/details/geography2000albe>

way in which the elements of air and water are affected by energy from the sun. The weather, the unit or building-block of climate, is of tremendous importance in the study of physical geography. Weather and climate not only determine the vegetation that may grow in any region, but are also the chief agents of erosion and surface building. In many ways the world as we see it is the result of climate.

Understandings

1. A solar system consists of many celestial bodies grouped together in an orderly arrangement -- a sun, planets, asteroids, comets, and meteors -- all in motion, the centre about which all are moving being a star.
2. The universe is believed to consist of innumerable solar systems.
3. The stars, planets, and asteroids are important to man because from them he receives natural light and heat, and they make it possible for him to find direction, tell the time, and mark the passage of the seasons, as well as to locate every spot on the earth's surface by latitude and longitude.
4. The weather is the condition or state of the atmosphere (its temperature, humidity, and motion) at any given time, and is the result or effect of the energy received from the sun by the earth.
5. The size and shape of the earth and its forms of motion determine the amount of energy from the sun that will be given to each part or unit of the earth's surface at any time and during any period, affecting the weather and hence the climate of each part.
6. Land and water, the vegetation cover, and the altitude of a place are also factors which affect weather and climate.
7. The climate of a region is of great importance to man, for it very largely determines the plant and animal life of that region and, consequently, may be the chief factor in such things as human occupations and industries, clothing, housing, transportation, trade, human endeavour, culture, and density of population.
8. Modern scientific and technological advances have made it possible, in some ways, for man to overcome the limitations imposed by weather and climate.

Content

1. The Earth as a Planet

- (a) The Solar System as part of the Universe;
The Principal Bodies of the Solar System; (their characteristics and their importance to man).

- . (b) The Earth: Its Motions -- Rotation and Revolution; the Inclination of its Axis; Causes of Day and Night, and of Seasonal Changes.

Text: GENERAL GEOGRAPHY by J. W. Watson, Chapter I.

- * (c) Latitude and Longitude; Time Zones.

2. The Elements of Climate

- (a) The Meaning of Weather and Climate
- (b) The Elements of Climate: Air Temperature; Air Pressure; Humidity; Winds.

Text: WORLD GEOGRAPHY -- PHYSICAL by G. H. Dury, Chapter I.

3. Air Temperature

- (a) The Principal Source of Heat of the Atmosphere -- the Sun;
- (b) Factors that Determine Insolation:
 - (i) Latitude, or the Effect of the Earth's Curvature;
 - (ii) Filtering of the Sun's Rays by the Atmosphere;
 - (iii) Effect of Length of Daylight;
 - (iv) Altitude, or the Effect of Air Pressure;
 - (v) Effect of Prevailing Winds (continental air mass; oceans).
- (c) Types of Thermometers.

4. Air Pressure

- (a) The Measurement of Air Pressure; Millibars;
- (b) Factors that Determine Air Pressure: Altitude; Heating;
- (c) Contrasting Effects of Land and Sea;
- (d) The General Circulation of the Atmosphere: Wind Systems;
- (e) Ocean Currents: Their Effects on Climates.

Text: Chapter II and III.

5. Humidity and Precipitation

- (a) Evaporation and Condensation: Drying; Cloud; Fog; Dew; Frost;
- (b) Types of Rainfall: Convictional, Relief, Cyclonic.

6. Types of Climates: Their Causes; Effects; General Areas Where Found

- (a) Tropical Climates: Humid; Monsoon; Savannah;
- (b) Temperate Climates: Humid; Mediterranean; West Coast Marine;

- * (This topic is not covered in the primary text. It is found in ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY by Smythe and Brown, Chapters I and II.)

- (c) Boreal Climates: Northern Interior; Subarctic;
- (d) Cold Climates: Tundra; Mountain-Top; Icecap;
- (e) Other Climates: Desert (Hot and Cold); Mountain (Alpine).

Text: Chapters V - XI.

7. The Effect of Climate Upon Man (review and summary)

- (a) The Effects of Climate upon Vegetation and Animal Life;
- (b) The Effects of Climate upon Occupations and Industry;
- (c) The Effects of Climate upon Human Progress and Settlement
(a brief study concerned chiefly with primitive societies).

UNIT II THE EARTH'S SURFACE

(Suggested time: 20% of the five-credit course)

Point of View

Great advances have been made in discovering the structure of the earth, the substances of which it is composed, and the forces which have shaped it and made it suitable for plant and animal life. The origin of the earth is still explained only by theory, but the earth itself is known to be millions of years old. The forces which shape its surface, mountain-building and erosion, are still going on, changing and renewing it. Each part of the earth's surface contributes to man's needs: some parts are storehouses of minerals, some support plant life, some supply water-vapour to the atmosphere, and some regulate the water-cycle. The changing earth challenges man's inquiry and industry.

Understandings

1. The earth consists of the barysphere and the lithosphere which is the solid portion together with the hydrosphere and the atmosphere. Each is of very great importance to mankind.
2. The barysphere gives weight and gravitational balance to the earth; the lithosphere provides a footing for man and acts as a storehouse for him; the hydrosphere controls the humidity of the air environment and assists in the renewing of the earth's surface; and the atmosphere acts as the sustainer and preserver of organic life, controlling combustion and retaining the sun's heat energy as well as protecting the earth from meteoric bombardments.
3. The story of the formation of the earth may be read in the strata of the rocks and the effects of glaciation on the shield areas.
4. Mountain areas are important as storehouses of mineral fuels, as sources of hydro-electric power, and as agents in the determining of climate.

5. Shield areas are important as storehouses of inorganic materials.
6. Water, ice and wind have built the alluvial plains of the earth where intensive agriculture supports the densest populations.
7. Man must employ and control the forces of erosion in order to make the habitable areas produce more for man's needs and thereby support an expanding world population.

Content

1. The Structure of the Earth

- (a) The Solid Portion of the Earth:
Facts Concerning the Earth's Structure -- Barysphere; Lithosphere;
- (b) The Hydrosphere and the Atmosphere: Extent; Importance to Man;
- (c) The Basic Composition of Each Part of the Earth's Structure:
 - (i) Lithosphere: igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks;
(Their formation, with simple examples of each type);
 - (ii) Atmosphere: Oxygen; Nitrogen; Other Gases (note water vapor and dust particles); Importance.

Text: Chapter XII.

2. Fold Mountains: Their Origin and Destruction

- (a) The Belts of Fold Mountains:
 - (i) Around the Pacific Basin;
 - (ii) From Spain to Japan;
- (b) The Origin and Formation of Fold Mountains;
- (c) The Cycle of Erosion.

Text: Chapter XIII.

3. Massifs and Plateaux

- (a) Distribution (Occurrence) of Massifs and of Shield Areas;
- (b) The Origin of Massifs and Shields; Their Topography;
- (c) Faulting and its Effects: Scarp; Horst; Rift Valley;
- (d) Renewed Erosion and its Effects.

Text: Chapters XIV, XV.

4. Alluvial Plains

- (a) The Great Alluvial Plains of the World;
- (b) The Formation and Nature of Alluvial Plains;
Their Importance to Mankind in Agriculture.

Text: Chapter XVI.

5. The Work of the Sea

- (a) The Oceans and Seas;
- (b) The Continental Shelf: Its Formation; Importance
- (c) Tides: Their Cause; Effects on the Coastline;
- (d) Shorelines: Their Types and Importance.

Text: Chapter XVII.

6. Glaciation

- (a) The Formation of a Glacier; Its Work in Erosion;
- (b) The Results of Glaciation in Mountain areas: Corrie; Arete; Glacial Trough; Hanging Valley; Moraine; Ribbon Lake; Fiord;
- (c) Glaciated Highlands; Importance for Hydro-electric Power.

Text: Chapter XVIII.

7. Erosion and Disposition by Wind

- (a) Wind as a Weathering Agent: Cracking Rock; Blast Action;
- (b) Transport of Soil by Wind: Barchans; Loess.

Text: Chapter XIX.

8. The Importance of Erosion to Man (Review and Summary)

- (a) How Man Uses the Forces of Erosion (Water, Wind);
- (b) The Importance of Preventing Erosion in Canada; The Conservation of Soil;
- (c) The Relation of Topography to Density of Population (briefly considered).

Some Aids to Teaching Units I and II (obtainable from Visual Aids Branch,
Department of Education)

Films for Unit I:

Jungles of the World	T - 446	11 minutes
Jasper National Park	Tk - 411	10 "
Klondike Holiday	Tk - 725	22 "
How a Desert People Live	T - 477	11 "

Filmstrips

The Earth and Its Motions	Pk - 2945
The Canopy of Air	Pk - 2082
Our Earth	P - 1172
The Solar System and Universe	Pk - 2943
The Starry Universe	Pk - 2581
Climate and Weather	Pk - 2942
Rain	P - 1918
The Weather	P - 1889

Films for Unit II

A Mile Below the Wheat	Tk - 621	15 minutes
Shining Mountains	Tk - 1172	18 "
Mountains of the West (B.C.)	T - 1069	20 "
Yellowknife	T - 711	11 "
The Great Lakes	Tk - 615	11 "
Physical Regions of Canada	T - 996	25 "
Geography of the Americas	T - 1122	11 "
Highlands of the Andes	T - 990	20 "

Filmstrips

Geological Action of Sea and Lakes	P - 1646
Geological Action of Wind and Ice	P - 1647
Glaciers and Ice Sheets	P - 3109
Hawaiian Islands: Volcanic Origin and Growth	P - 3089
Land Areas and Land Formations	Pk - 2950
The Landscape of Normal Erosion	P - 3107
The Miracle of the Sea	Pk - 2029
The Work of Ice	P - 2108
The Work of Rivers	P - 2107
The Work of Weather	P - 2109

See Audio Visual Film listings under Geography in the Audio Visual Aids catalogue.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Introduction

In Human Geography it is our aim to examine those facets of geography which relate directly to man and his numerous activities. This process involves the observation of two things: the effects of these facets of geography upon man, and the results of man's activities upon his surroundings. These results and activities are so numerous that it is essential to limit our examination. Consequently, our study will consist of a consideration of the following aspects of Human Geography: cultural, economical and social and political.

Primary and Secondary References

Primary: GENERAL GEOGRAPHY (Alberta Edition): J. W. Watson, published by Copp Clark Publishing Co. Ltd.

Secondary: ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY: Smythe and Brown, Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd., 70 Bond Street, Toronto 2.
EARTH SCIENCE, BOOK II: Namowitz and Stone, D. Van Nostrand Company (Canada) Ltd., 25 Hollinger Road, Toronto 16

WORLD GEOGRAPHY, HUMAN: Suggate, Thos. Nelson and Sons Ltd.,
91 Wellington Street West, Toronto 1.
GEOGRAPHY OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION: Highsmith and Jensen,
J. B. Lippincott Co., distributed in Canada by Longmans Canada
Limited, 137 Bond Street, Toronto 2.
THE CANADIAN OXFORD SCHOOL ATLAS: Oxford University Press,
480 University Avenue, Toronto.

Note others listed under Additional References, p. 2 of this outline.

Teacher's References

THE WORLD'S NATIONS: Deasy, Griess, Miller, Case, Lippincott distributed
by Longmans Canada Limited.
THE GEOGRAPHY OF MAN: James, Preston E., Ginn and Company.

UNIT III MAN'S REACTION TO CLIMATE: The Cultural Aspect

(Suggested time: 18% of the five-credit course)
30% of the three-credit course)

Point of View

Man's way of life differs in each climate. Variations in clothing, food, shelter, customs, kinds of occupations, artistic accomplishments which are usually classified as cultural aspects of man, may be traced back, for the most part, to differences in climate.

Understandings

1. Density of population varies greatly across the face of the earth because of the varying factors that determine it.
2. Population is increasing rapidly and this increase is forcing the utilization of even unfavorable landscapes.
3. Science has altered natural geographic features in order to make habitable more of the earth's surface.
4. Life in temperate lands shows a pronounced seasonal rhythm different from that in the tropics.
5. Occidental ways of living have made a tremendous impact upon life in the humid tropics and temperate zones in the Orient as well as in the new lands.
6. The number of people in the world and their rapid increase is producing problems in feeding the peoples of the earth and maintaining peace among them.

Content

MAN is the central theme in Human Geography: therefore we should observe the facts about the place where he lives.

1. The General Effect of Climate Upon Populations: locations, habits, occupation.

Text: Chapter II, Climate as a Geographic Factor

2. The General Effect of Other Factors Such as Soil and Topography e.g. The flood plains of the Far East contribute to a rice economy.

3. Natural, Human, and Geographic Regions

- (a) Definitions of "regions" and their limitations.
- (b) Characteristics of a Natural Region.
- (c) The Features of a Human Region (race, language, culture).
- (d) Geographical Regions (a blending of natural and human factors).

Text: Chapter III, Natural, Human and Geographic Regions

4. World Population

- (a) Geography and Population: communications, migration routes.
- (b) Factors in Population Growth: protection from attack, climate, food supply, cultural development, effect of scientific and technological advance, advance in medicine; the Malthusian Theory.
- (c) Population Composition: rates of increase, sex balance, immigration and its effects on ethnic composition.
- (d) Distribution of the World's Population: density, areas of increasing and decreasing population, underpopulation, overpopulation, an optimum of population, Canada's position. (Where possible, choose examples from Asia and Africa as well as from South America.)

Text: Chapter IV, World Population

5. Man in Humid Tropical Lands

- (a) In Primitive Cultural Landscapes People are Nomadic
 - (i) Collectors and Hunters
 - (ii) Migrant Agriculturalists
- (b) In Civilized Cultural Landscapes People are Settled
 - (i) The oriental cultural landscape is basically one of family cultivation of rice.
 - (ii) The occidental cultural landscape, carried by occidentals into the Orient, is characterized by plantation agriculture.

Text: Chapter V, Man in Humid Tropical Lands

6. Man in Temperate Humid Lands

- (a) Primitive: Hunting and fishing are almost completely nomadic occupations.
 - (i) The Coast Indians
 - (ii) Buffalo Hunters
 - (iii) Caribou and Deer Hunters
 - (iv) Reindeer Hunters
- (b) Advanced Agriculture is an industry mainly of settled people.
 - (i) Oriental: location, crops, animals, houses, problems.
 - (ii) Occidental: location
 - general characteristics
 - types - general farming
 - dairy farming
 - specialized crops
 - livestock
 - industrial farming
- (c) Industrialization

Text: Chapter VI, Man in Temperate Humid Lands

7. Man in Dry Lands and in Cold Lands - the Zones of Privation

- (a) Primitive Cultures are Nomadic.
 - (i) Collectors and Hunters in Dry Regions
 - (ii) Hunters and Fishers in Cold Regions
- (b) Pastoral Cultures in these zones are often characterized by a kind of nomadism called Transhumance.
 - (i) Typical Pastoralists
 - (ii) Reindeer Herding
 - (iii) Cattle and Sheep Ranching
- (c) Agricultural Life is Settled.
 - (i) Oasis Agriculture
 - (ii) Dry Farming
- (d) Mountainous Culture of many climatic regions is varied.

Note: Where applicable, the changes in the way of life of less-developed peoples by contact in present times with more advanced peoples. e.g. the Eskimos.

Text: Chapter VII, Man in Dry and Cold Lands

UNIT IV MAN AND THE PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES: The Economic Aspect

(Suggested time: 24% of the five-credit course
40% of the three-credit course)

Point of View

Man has affected the earth in many ways. Possibly the greatest changes have been wrought by his desire and need to make a living. He has changed the pattern of plant and animal life in his efforts to obtain products directly from nature; he has likewise altered many aspects of his natural environment in his effort to produce new and varied goods.

This unit aims to show some of the alterations in this world brought about by man in his attempt to achieve efficient primary and secondary production, in his attempt to transport these goods from one place to another, and in his attempt to communicate with others of his kind.

Understandings

1. World production must be seen against the geographic background of natural and cultural environments. It must be viewed in the perspective of time.
2. Agriculture ^{relates} reacts closely to topography, drainage, climate, soil and also to different human cultures and stages of development.
3. Man, advancing from the stage of primitive knowledge to that of modern science, has learned to utilize the resources of the earth and harness its power for the production of vast quantities of material goods.
4. Specialization in industry is an especially important feature of our modern world.
5. Inventions and technological developments have brought to the peoples of the world advances in standards of living, advances in arts, in literature, in music, in education, in economic and political organization, in the mount of influence of one people upon another, and in the degree of tolerance of human beings for each other.
6. These changes are continuing at an accelera ing pace and are being felt by an increasing number of people every year.
7. There is, literally, an actual increase in material wealth resulting from improvement in speed and cheapness of transportation and an actual increase in wealth accruing from improvements in communication.
8. National strength, unity, trade and cooperation of the people of the nation and international welfare and cooperation among the people of the world are very dependent upon transportation routes and upon media of communication.

Content

1. Primary Production

(a) World Agriculture

(i) Crop Agriculture

Food Crops

Grains: wheat, oats, barley, rye, maize or corn, millet, rice

Sugars: cane, beets

Fruits: dates, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits, olives, figs, grapes, peaches, cherries, plums, pears, apples

Beverages: tea, coffee, cocoa

Industrial Crops

Fibres: flax, jute, hemp, sisal, coir, cotton
Tobacco

(ii) Animal Husbandry

- Sheep for meat and animal fibre (wool)
- Cattle for meat and dairy products
- Silkworm for fibre
- Draft Animals: Horse, water buffalo and ox, camel, elephant and others less frequently employed.

Text: Chapter VIII, World Agriculture

(b) World Fisheries

- (i) Geographical Requirements
- (ii) Locations and Main Varieties

(c) Forest Occupations and Products

- (i) Fur
 - (ii) Lumber: Temperate softwood and hardwood, tropical hardwoods, with the natural and economic factors of production; areas of production of each.
 - (iii) Pulp, paper, cellulose, rayon, plastics
 - (iv) Rubber
- (d) Minerals, Fuel and Power
- (i) Fuels: coal, petroleum, natural gas
 - (ii) Metals: iron and iron alloys, copper, aluminum, nickel, lead, zinc, tin, silver, gold, uranium
 - (iii) Some important non-fuels, non-metallic minerals: sulphur, asbestos, mica, diamond
 - (iv) Production of Electricity: Hydro, thermal, nuclear

Text: Chapter IX, Primary Production Other Than Agriculture

2. Secondary Production or Manufacturing

(a) Basic Requirements for Manufacturing

- raw materials, markets; transportation and communication media
- fuels and power
- labor
- capital
- local site
- water

(b) Economic and Political Factors

- industrial interdependence
- industrial momentum
- protection: tariffs, subsidies, quotas, embargoes
- frontiers

- (c) Stages of Industrial Development
 - domestic stage
 - factory stage
- (d) Localization of Canadian Industry
 - the Atlantic Provinces and St. Lawrence Gulf
 - central Canada
 - prairie provinces
 - Fraser Delta

Text: Chapter X, The Geography of Manufacturing

- (e) Types of Industry
 - (i) Heavy industry, e.g., iron and steel: U.S.A., Canada, Europe, Asia, Southern Hemisphere.
 - (ii) Light industry, e.g., textiles: North America, Europe, Asia, Southern Hemisphere.

Text: Chapter XI, The Geography of Manufacturing -- Heavy and Light Industries

- (f) Leading Industrial Regions of the World
 - (i) The Old World
 - Western European Belt
 - Russian Belt
 - Japan
 - India
 - (ii) The New World
 - U.S.A.
 - Canada
 - Latin America

Text: Chapter XII, Leading Industrial Regions of the World

3. Transportation

- (a) Importance
 - within a nation
 - within a city
- (b) Kinds of Cargo
 - (i) Bulk Cargoes seek cheap media of transport, even though this should mean slow transportation. To handle bulk cargoes large cities grow up at the extremities of arms of the sea, e.g., Montreal.
 - (ii) Value Cargoes seek rapid media of transport. Even if expensive, these cargoes can bear the higher cost of transportation. To handle value cargoes smaller cities grown up at the extremities of arms of land, e.g., Halifax; Brindisi; Italy; and today air terminals are developed near centers of population to assist the most valuable of all cargoes - passengers and mail.

- (c) Land Routes of the World
 - (i) Trail
 - (ii) Caravan
 - (iii) Roads
 - trunk roads
 - staging roads
 - portages
 - (iv) Rail
 - Canada (1) C.N.R. (2) C.P.R. - South America
 - U.S.A. - Asia
 - Europe - Africa
 - Russia and Siberia - Australia
 - (v) Pipelines: Petroleum, Natural Gas, Oil Products
 - in Canada
 - in the Middle East
- (d) Water Routes of the World
 - Reasons for Cheap Mode of Transportation
 - Limitations
 - Hazards
 - Inland Water Routes
 - Canals of Canada and of U.S.A.
 - European Canals
 - Ocean Routes: Atlantic, Mediterranean-Indian Ocean, North Pacific, South Pacific, Canadian
- (e) Air Routes
 - Limitations
 - Air Routes of Canada and the British Isles; air transport in the Canadian North

Text: Chapter XIII, Geography and Transportation

4. Communication: A brief survey of primitive media and of modern media - the postal service, telephone, telegraph, wireless, radio, television, telephoto, teletype, etc.; a consideration of some of the gains in material wealth brought by advance in techniques of communication.

UNIT V SETTLEMENT OF MAN: The Social and Political Aspect

(Suggested time: 12% of 5-credit course
30% of 3-credit course)

Point of View

People live in various parts of the earth and react to the climate and topography of their environment and culture. They use their surroundings in order to make a living by primary and secondary production or by providing a service to others in the form of transportation and communication. However the question arises: When people settle in particular parts

of the earth's surface, what factors tend to concentrate them into villages, towns and cities at certain locations? This unit attempts to answer that question. It will show that location, form, function and nature of rural areas, towns and cities are dependent upon geographical surroundings, cultural traditions, economic activities and social character.

Understandings

1. Rural settlement has followed a general pattern varying from nucleated villages to dispersed settlements.
2. Modern transportation has greatly assisted the settlement of areas formerly considered uninhabitable.
3. Urban geography depicts, to an extent, a cross-section of geography as a whole, both physical and human.
4. The modern urban settlement is the result of scientific and technological advance.
5. Within the general environs of a city, it is often the factor of site that determines the exact location, form and development of the settlement.
6. The purpose for which a city is set up helps to determine which site, among possible sites, is the one actually chosen.
7. The city has a definite form and this is related specifically to its function.
8. The large urban settlement is faced by many social and economic problems.

Content

1. Rural Settlement
 - (a) Housing
 - i. Effect of Climate on architecture
 - ii. Effect of Topography on architecture (available material, structural type)
 - iii. Effect of tradition on architecture; influence of immigrants
 - (b) Patterns of Rural Settlement
 - i. Nucleated Settlements
 - Kin Villages
 - Communal Villages
 - Manorial Villages
 - Plantation Villages
 - Collective Villages
 - ii. Dispersed Settlement
 - Reasons for Dispersion
 - Advantages
 - iii. The Effect of Mechanization on the Pattern of Rural Settlement

Text: Chapter XIV, Geography and Rural Settlement.

2. Urban Settlement

(a) General Ideas

- i. Cities Mirror the Whole Landscape
- ii. Canada's Urbanization
- iii. World Comparisons in Urbanization

(b) The Nature of a City

- i. According to Form
- ii. According to Function
- iii. As distinct from the Rural Area

(c) Factors Determining the Location and Development of a City

i. Geographical Factors

First: General Setting or The Situation

- Outpost Situation
- Gateway Situation
- Junction Situation
- Terminal Situation
- Combined Settings

Text: Chapter XV, Urban Geography: The Urban World.

Second: Local Setting or The Site

- the geological factor: bedrock and mantle
- the climatic factor: fogs, spring floods, supply of water
- the factor of vegetation: food supply, shelter, recreation
- the topographic factor: hill, escarpment, lowlands
- the transportation factor: river, lake or ocean coastal position; road, railway, airway

Text: Chapter XVI, Urban Geography: Factor of Local Site.

ii. Purpose Factor: the purposes for which a city exists

- Defence Settlements
- Administrative Settlements
- Cultural Settlements
 - Religious Shrines
 - University Towns
 - Recreational Centers
 - Health Resorts
- Economic Settlements: Mining, lumbering, trading, shipping, manufacturing

Text: Chapter XVII, Urban Geography: Purpose and Place.

(d) Function and Form

- i. City Types of Europe
- ii. The Modern Commercial-Industrial City
 - Core
 - Zone of Transition - the "shatter belt"
 - Low Rental Residential Area
 - Industrial Suburbs

- Medium and High Value Residential Area; Urban Sub-Centers
- Commuter Zone merging into Rural Areas
- iii. Social Ecology and the Urban Pattern
 - Concentration - Dispersion
 - Centralization - Decentralization
 - Specialization - Segregation
- iv. Stages of Development
 - Youthful Stage
 - Sub-mature Stage
 - Mature Stage

Text: Chapter XVIII, Urban Geography: Function and Form.

Teaching Aids for Units III, IV and V

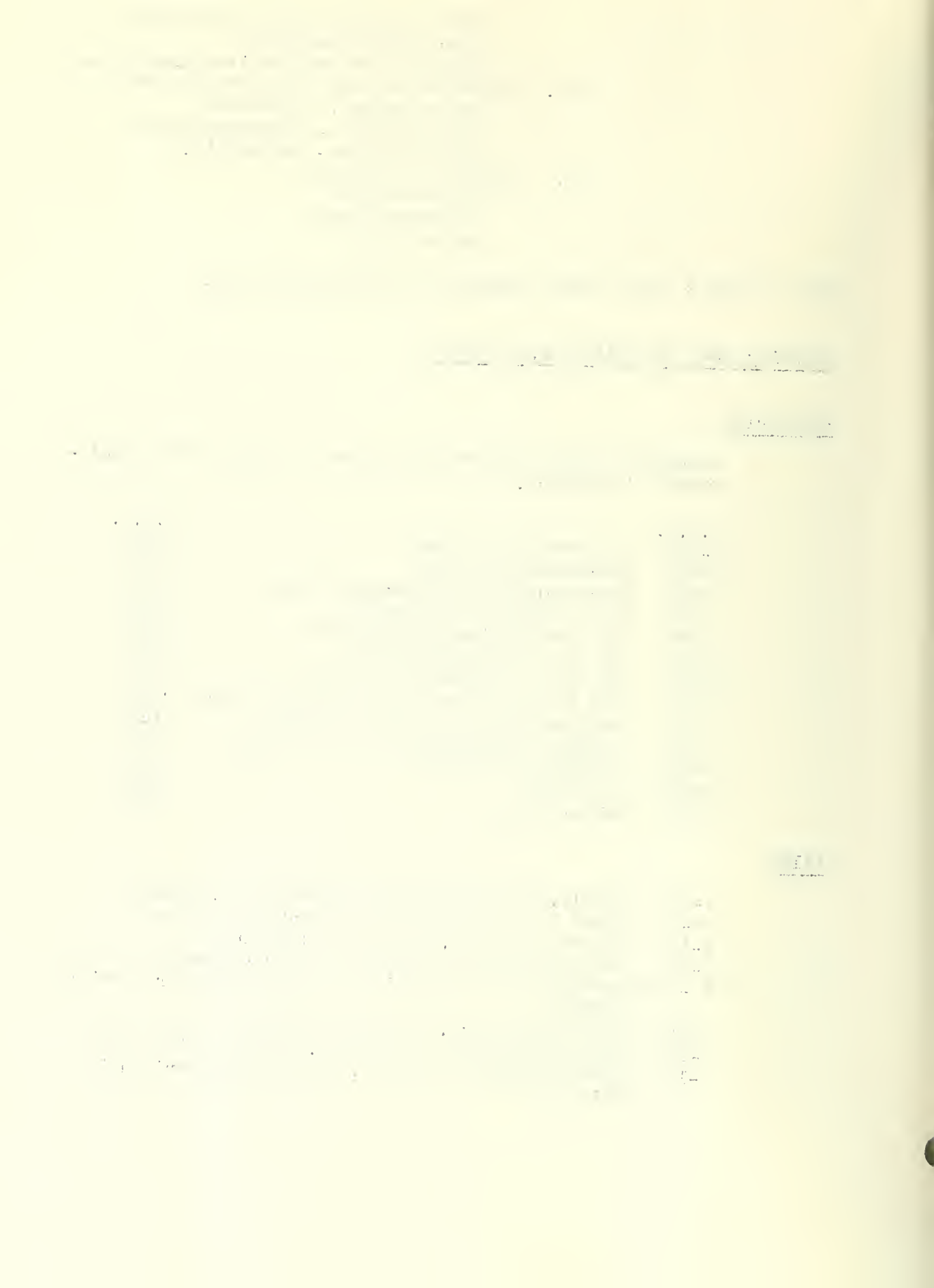
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